and Blankenberghe. Many vessels are blocked and navigation is exceedingly difficult. Such a spectacle has not been witnessed for the last

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.]

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING.

It Crops Out in Toulouse in the Mobbing

of a Grocery Store.

TouLouse, Jan. 8 .- An ex-German

officer named Lind, who formerly served in

King Humbert's Humanity.

ROME-The basement of a house in course of

erection here suddenly collapsed to-day, bury-ing three workmen in the ruins. King Hum-

bert, hearing of the accident, hastened to the scene and directed the work of rescuing the entombed men. All three of the workmen were rescued. Two of them will hve, but the third is in a critical condition. King Humbert was warmly cheered as he left the scene of the

A Too Zealous Emigration Agent.

BERLIN-The trial has just concluded at Put

zig, a town of Prussia, on the gulf of Dantzig,

of an emigration agent named Gehrmann, who

Canadian Physicians Pleased.

tem of treating consumption. They take six bottles of the lymph with them, and say that they have inoculated themselves without ex-

Germany in the Pacific.

BEBLIN-The German Government has de

ng a sympton of reaction

THREE CENTS.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR

Throngs of the Unemployed March Through London Streets Asking

ONLY THE RIGHT TO LIVE.

The Situation Is a Very Critical One, and There Are Grave Fears of Serious Trouble.

TOUCHING CASES OF SUFFERING.

Means at the Disposal of the Charitable Enreaus Not Sufficient to Relieve the Distress.

A RIOT OF THE STRIKERS IN SCOTLAND.

Notwithstanding All the Reports to the Centrary the Bailroad Dispute Has Not Been Settled as Yet.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE IRISH CONTROVERSY

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, Jan. 8.-The severe cold weather, which still continues, makes the distress in the city, which is always great in winter, even more acute than ever. Affairs are becoming desperate. All day the officers of the Mile End mission were besieged by a famished crowd clamoring for relief, until at last the doors had to be closed.

The committee proposes to give free dinners every day to a thousand children. At four centers arrangements are being mada for temporary sleeping shelters for homeless single men and women. A shop beneath the Dockers' Union's office is being fitted up as a food depot. There are almost innumer able instances of men with wives and families depending on them being out of work, Some Touching Cases of Distress.

Some of the cases of distress are exceedingly touching. A woman was found ill and le lpless in bed with two little children in the room who were crying for food. She is bt expected to live through the night.

Another case is that of a man with a wife and five children who are entirely destitute. The man started in the morning for the purpose of searching for work. Some kindhearted individual gave him a dinner and the unhappy man immediately put it into his pocket and went off with it home to his wife and little ones, without touching any

There is no doubt but that a large amount of relief is absolutely and immediately Meetings of * employed daborers are being held in various parts of the metropolis, and the men have been parading the streets with banners and flags.

A Demonstration of the Unemployed. At Mile End 400 men held a meeting and one of their number, named Juchau, a house palater, presided. He said: "It is all very well for people to say, 'why don't you work?' If work were provided thousands would readily rush for it."

At Tower Hill similar speeches were made by various workmen, Another procession marched through the city and went through Oxford street to Hyde Park. At its head was a red and blue banner which bore the tollowing inscription: "We demand the right to live; we don't intend to starve." At Hyde Park a man named Power said: "The men are not goi g to be content with a basin of soup. They are determined to have employment. If they are driven like rats into a corner they cannot be held answerable for their conduct."

Work at the Royal Albert and Victoria docks is at present exceedingly active, there being no fewer than 45 vessels loading and discharging cargoes there, and many of the men are even working over time.

The Situation Very Dark, At the Beckton Gas Works all the hands are fully employed, but in spite of the above bits of favorable news the situation is very black. The distress in Conningtown, Plaiston, Upton Park, Silverstown and Westhan is unusually acute and hundreds are only one degree from starvation.

The local tradesmen have responded most generously to the appeals which have been made for relief, and their donations have taken the form both of money and food, the bakers distributing bread every day, and the butchers have promised the local collectors meat for making soup as long as the hard weather lasts, but the general public has signally faited to respond to the exigencies of the crisis. The magistrates complain that the poor boxes have been so drained that they are now empty. This is a scandalous reproach to the wealthier classes.

Reports from the Scotch railway strike are equally discouraging. The railroad directors have repeatedly announced that the strike was practically over, that the strikers were beaten, and that the usual traffic upon all the lines had been resumed. These statements were believed at first, bu now it seems that the utterances of the railroad officials were not correct.

Thousands Are Still Striking. At Glasgow and vicinity alone there are still about 6,000 men out on strike, and in spite of the statements made by the companies' representatives, the freight traffic i not being improved. On the other hand the strikers are continually receiving financial and moral support from the various trades unious throughout Great Britain. Though the sums received by each striker are small and far from being sufficient to keep their families free from suffering, the aid received enables them to keep up the fight against

the railroad companies.
The general public is longing for some Limerick corporation the Mayor refused to re-ceive a resolution calling on him not to attend the meeting on Sunday at which Parnell will speak. A counter demonstration is to be held, which may lead to riot and even bloodshed. tween the companies and their employes. The Glasgow Presbytery has appointed a strong committee to endeavor to secure a

The officials of the Caledonian Bailroad in a manifesto issued this morning, promised to consider the grievances of the strikers who would promptly resume work. In reply to this a number of drivers and firemen returned to work during the afternoon. An Attack Upon the Deserters.

This action on the part of the men referred to created a small riot. The so-called "de-serters" from the ranks of the strikers were hooted at and pelted with atones by those of the strikers who determined not to surrenthe strikers who determined not to surren-der. The ratiroad officials called upon the invading the Belgian coasts, especially Ostend

police to protect the men who had gone back

to work.

The police then charged the strikers, and The police then charged the strikers, and arrested six of their ringlesders. The captured strikers were taken to a police station in the vicinity of the disturbance, followed by a mob of howling men and women and children. The six prisoners were locked up, and will be charged with riotous conduct. It is feared by their friends that the magistrates will deal severely with them.

This is but an indication of the general situation, and serious trouble is possible at situation, and serious trouble is possible at

THE IRISH SITUATION.

PARNELL IS TO TAKE CARE OF THE

Reached With O'Brien-A Letter From Gladstone Denying Some Stories Which Have Been Placed in Circulation.

TIPPERARY TENANTS.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] authentic source that Mr. O'Brien has decided to return to England at once and surrender to his bail. His friends wished him to wait until the spring, but he has refused to do so. The Pall Mail Gazette says to-day: "The following terms of arrangement have been concluded at Boulogne between Mr. Parnell and O'Brien. Mr. Parnell is nominally to retire from the active prosecution of the campaign when he would come forward to nominate candidates, and he is to make a monetary concession by transferring 10,000 to 15,000 pounds sterling to Mr. O'Brien's account in order to enable the latter to fulfill his finan cer to enable the latter to mini his banacian obligations to the Tipperary tenants. Mr. O'Brien pledges himself to use his influence to secure the deposition of Mr. McCarthy and his own election to the post of leader of the remitted Parnellite Patriot party. Mr. O'Brien is now communicating with Mr. McCarthy in order to persuade the latter to retire."

The Freeman's Journal says that Mr. Parell denies the statements published to the

The Freemon's Journal says that Mr. Parnell denies the statements published to the effect that Mr. Parnell has agreed not to canvass Ireland until the general elections; that he has agreed to transfer funds to Mr. O'Brien in order that the latter may pay the Tipperary tenants; that Mr. O'Brien has agreed to secure Mr. McCarthy's deposition, and that Mr. O'Brien will lead the requised Irish party. The Freeman's Journal declares that the conference closed hopeful of a message satisfactory to the Irish at home and abroad, hopeful that the conference would not be fruitless, and hopeful that it would have a great practical and salutary effect toward a renewal of the union of the irresistible Irish party. The Journal adds: "Those who would reject the advice and spurn the conclusions of two such Irishmen as Parnell and O'Brien would incur a grave and lasting responsibility at a critical juncture. It is time for Irishmen to prove that they appreciate Mr. Parnell's and Mr. O'Brien's efforts to secure success despite the difficulty caused by teachery and corruption. The country's manhoo' will indorse the leaders who have so often shown the way to viotory."

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter for publication in regard to two statements, "Ascribed, Ihope untruly," he says, "to Captain Price.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter for publication in regard to two statements, "Ascribed, I hope untruly," he says, "to Captain Price. They are both false. I have made no offer of office to Mr. Parnell, and his retirement of which I spoke to Mr. Morley was not retirement for the present, but retirement now."

A TERRIBLE FATE.

Girl's Carelessness.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.I

day. A married couple, who were going on a visit to Berlin, confided their four young chil-

dren to the care of a nurse girl. At 7 o'clock

the girl was induced to go out with a soldier

who was her lover, and she left the children alone, taking the precaution to place the lamp on top of the store, so that it might be out of the children's reach.

It is not known whether the lamp exploded, or whather the children was the three than the place.

or whether the children got at it, but about half an hour after the girl had cone out a passerby perceiving the window curtains to be after, ran into the house and found the children burnt

almost to cinders. The nurse and the soldier

THE SILESIAN FAMINE.

Misery on the Increase and Children Dying

for Want of Food.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The heartrending accounts of famine in Silesia continue to horrify everybody. Paster Klein telegraphs that the misery in the country about Clatz is indescribable.

The cold is increasing, and there is no work nor no money to be had. In Pastor Klein's parish 17 children have died for want of nour-

ishment since Christmas. The price of bread-stuffs and meat is 20 per cent higher in Clatz than in the neighboring Austrian provinces. Whole families of weavers, father, mother, children, can hardly earn I mark per day.

CLOSED TO WOMEN.

None of the Fair Sex Allowed Within Sight

of Japan's Parliament.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

degree is to be seen about the promises, and the chairs in the box of the Empress are unused. An unfortnate American literary lady, who came all the way from New York to report the event, was denied even so much as an approach to the precincts."

Two Swift Steamships

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8 .- The Cunard Steamshi

Company has contracted for the building of two large fast steamers of 12,000 tons each,

which will make the voyage between New York and Queenstown in five days and eight hours, and New York and Liverpool under six days at a speed of 22 knots an hour. The ships are to be built on the Clyde; to cost \$2,000,000 each and to be ready in 1882.

A Possibility of Bloodshed.

'BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.I

DUBLIN, Jan. 8 .- At to-day's meeting of the

Austrian People Snowbound.

FBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

TRIESTE, Jan. 8.—A dreadful snow storm has been raging here for the last 24 hours. Traffic

is entirely stopped and people are afraid to leave their houses. Several immense tanks of pillan are burning, with no hope of getting the fire under control.

Navigation Blocked by Ice.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.)

cided to establish a port of entry at Jalint Island, one of the Marshall group in the Pacific Ocean. The Post denies reports coming from San Francisco in regard to the annexation of the Gilbert Islands by Germany. FORCED TO BUY BONDS. An Anglo-American Spy Arrested. A Curious Incident Connected With a Fort CAPE Town-Advices from Mozambique are coming French Loan. to the effect that the Portuguese there have ar-MY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. PARIS, Jan. 8.-A curious thing has just happened here with regard to the French loan of 889,000,000 francs, which will be issued Satur-

rested an American named Moore, on sus-picton of his being a British spy. The United States Consul has demanded a full c-quiry to the matter. day. Four credit banks, among whith are the Societe Generale Comptoir D'Escompte and The Balfour Fund £11,000. DUBLIN-The fund for the relief of the suf the Credit Lyonaise, sent to M. Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, and asked him to manage ering poor of Ireland, started by the Earl of for them to participate in the loan without trawing on the sums they have in London, which is rather an important thing for them to do. They told the Minister that they wished those sums to remain until the day of issue in the London and Westminster Bank, which tour ovigue any disturbance of the London market and reserved. Zetland, Viceroy of Ireland, and Mr. Balfour the Chief Secretary, generally known as the Balfour fund, now amounts to £11,000

French Still Want Alsace. PARIS-M. Jules Ferry, replyin; to an address made by the delegates from the Alsace-Lorraine Association, assurred them that his heart was long given to the imperishable cause of Alsace-Lorraine. market and prevent any increase in the rates or on checks.

M. Rouvier obtained information as to the M. Rouvier obtained information as to the value of the funds possessed by them in London, and found that these sums amounted in gross to 175,000,000 francs. He then agreed to the request and accepted the English subscription for the irreducible sum of 175,000,000 francs. It now appears that these houses do not possess these sums in England. They have consequently been obliged to buy bonds in Paris to complete this sum.

A Coming Royal Wedding LONDON — The marriage of the Princess Christian's daughter. Louise, to Prince Aribert, of Anhalt, will be celebrated during the month of July, in the private chapel of Windsor

A Heavy Snow Fall at Mantua. ROME—A dispatch from Mantua says that snow has been continuously falling there for 50 hours, and that it is reported that several persons have lost their lives.

Four Children Burned to Death Through Postal Clerks Surrender. LONDON-The 200 clerks in the Postal Savings Bank, who were suspended for refusing to work overtime, have apoligized and were reinstated. POTSDAM, Jan. 8.—An accident, resulting in the death of four children, took place here to

RAIDING THE SMUGGLERS.

Large Consignments of Japanese Good Seized by Customs Officers.

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH 1 NEW YORK, Jan. 8.-Surveyor Lyons' men found to-day on the American ship Santa Clara, lying at Woodruffs Stores, in Brooklyn, chara, lying at woodruns Stores, in Brooklyn, 4t packages of beautiful Japanese goods fresh from Hiogo. Captain Fuller is master of the vessel, and most of the goods were found in his cabin and in the cabins of other officers. The seizure included decorated china, silk table spreads, screens, silk mourning gowns and

spreads, screens, silk mourning gowns and other beautiful goods, altogether worth \$3,000. Some of the packages were addressed to J. K. Barton, United States Navai Academy, Annapolis, and it was said that Barton is now in Hiogo and sent the goods here. Other packages bore the names of O. G. Coggswell, P. Benson and Harry Lilly.

Chief Wilbur and his men made a seizure on the steamphip Balcarres Brook, Captain H. Harrison, from Japan. Among the ship's stores, or at least not down on the manifest, were \$3,000 worth or Japanese curios, including silver, gold and copper goods, screens and vases, and there were also found a lot of Japanese spaniels and monkeys. It was claimed that some of these goods had already been sold in New York, and Chief Wilbur's men found investors aboard the steamer when they went investors aboard the steamer when they went to make the scizures. Captain Harrison, how-ever, says that they were all his goods, and that he was to leave them in England when he got

BOLD MIDNIGHT THIEVES.

While Police Search for Them They Con-London, Jan. 8. — The Daily Telegraph prints a long letter from Sir Edwin Arnold, which describes the opening of the first Japanese Parliament. In the course of it he says:

"What one instantly misses is the presence of the fairer sex. Not a woman of high or low degree is to be seen about the presence of the fairer sex.

tinue to Rob Houses. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ERIE, PA., Jan. 8.-A gang of desperate and reckless burgiars is infesting the city. But a few nights ago they entered a hotel and robbed the guests. Last night the same cool gang en-tered the Roberts House, and covering the proprietor and his wife with revolvers, pro-

ceeded to rop the place.

They then attacked the store of the Busi They then attacked the store of the Bush Provision Company, and while Henry Zimmerling, a tenant in the building, started to give the alarm, he was fired upon by the burglars from the outside and chased for several blocks. In his absence, the desperadoes burst open the door, and under cover of a revolver, compelled Mrs. Zimmerling to give up all the money in the house. Several other residences were robbed in the same manner by the gang, while the patrol was dashing through the city in several incorrect directions in search of the same gang.

DR. MARY WALKER'S CLAIM.

She Is in Good Health Again and Deter

mined to Win. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.1 Oswego, Jan. 8 .- Dr. Mary Walker, who was recently reported as dying on her farm near this city, but who declared that she would not die before she got her pension of \$10,000, has recovered and was in town a day or two

ago.

She says there is a great misapprehension in the public mind concerning her claim against the Government. She says that she is not asking for a pension, but pay for services rendered and money expended as a surgeon in the army, for all of which she has never been reimbursed.

Looking for a Navy Yard Site. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. S .- At a meeting last night of the commission appointed to select a site for the Gulf navy yard and dry-dock, it was decided that two would go to Texas, two remain here and two go to Mobile, after which the full commission will leave New Orleans for Pensacola and Tampa Bay.

In the MacQueary Heresy Trial Made by the Defendant, and FLORENCE, Jan. 8.-The epidemic of typhu

fover is increasing here in spite of the measures employed to check it, and from 100 to 100 new cases are reported daily. HE NOW AWAITS THE VERDICT.

St. Paul and Many High Churchmen

Quoted in His Defense. MIRACLES NOTHING BUT PAITH CURES

a Bavarian regiment of the line, and who now is attached to the German army reserve, PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CLEVELAND, Jan. 8 .- The trial for owned until yesterday a flourishing grocery store in this city. He was moderately poperesy of the Rev. Howard MacQueary by store in this city. He was moderately pop-ular, considering that he was a German doing business in a French town, But to-day his popularity vanished, and the grocery store went with it. Up to yesterday the German grocer had conducted his business with the assistance of French employee, who had been in the service of the man from whom the Ger-man purchased the store. Last night the ex-Bayarian officer engaged a German assistant. This action upon his part the Episcopal Church of America, which has become a celebrated case in the last few days, came to an end early this evening, and the defendant's fate rests with the court of five. This court realizes the immense importance of its decision, and before it is made public possibly several days will have Last night the ex-Bavarian officer engaged a German assistant. This action upon his part so enraged the French grocery clerks that there ensued a series of violent protests against what they considered to be an ontrage upon the part of the German groceryman, and then they left the store, vowing vengeance. The French grocery clerks then went among the grocer's neighbors and hotly abused him for employing a German assistant. So thoroughly did the French clerks work upon the patriotic feelings of the neighbors that a howling mob soon assembled in front of the grocery store. Finally, just as stones were commencing to fly thickly into the store, a strong force of gardiers de la paix appeared upon the scene and charged the mob. The crowd was with difficulty dispersed by the police, who were forced to make several arrests among the most violent of the rioters. The German's grocery trade is ruined by the anti-German onslaught, and he is preparing to seil out and leave.

King Humbert's Humanity. elapsed. They know that not only does the future life of one of the brightest thinkers in the country depend upon what they decide, but that to a great extent the fate of the

Protestant Episcopal Church in America epends upon it. If they decide that Mr. MacQueary is guilty, it will be practically an admission that the Episcopalian church is nothing but the church of the Unity. The general feeling is that the decision will find MacQueary guilty of heresy in doubting the resurrection on the third day. In so far as the virgin birth is concerned, there is a feeling that this point is not so important.

The ecclesiastical trial proceeded norning at 10:30 o'clock. The delay was saused this time by the Rev. Henry D. Aves, one of the court, who was about half an hour late.

MacQueary Resumes His Argument. When the court was called to order, Mr. MacQueary resumed his address, which he had left off the night before. He opened by ummarizing his points made the day before, peaking as follows:
"Fist—I showed that the ordination vows

and the articles of religion teach that the creeds of this church must be interpreted by ducements to people to get them to emigrate. The accused was found guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 1,800 marks or to be imby individuals, who might ultimately avail themselves of conventions to bring their inter-BERLIN-Drs. J. B. and G. H. Wilson are re turning to London Ont, highly satisfied with the investigation that was made of the Koch sys-

pretations into general uses in the church, But an individual is no more debarred from exercising his private judgment by the formulas of this church and suggesting alterations in their substance or interpretation than is a member of Congress from offering amendments to, or different constructions of the Constitution of the United States, unless indeed the clergyman fernish no spiritual authority for his sug-

gestions.

Third—This church rejects the infallibility of the first general councils and the majority, but even if she accepted them she could not condemn me, since the early church and council were especially allowed the liberty of the belief I claim, and the majority have not always believed the dogmas which I reject. The reformers of the sixteenth contary and the modern so-called Catholics in our church appeal to the early church. the early church. Setting Forth His Belief.

"Fourth-I accept the authority of the Scription and infallibility. I am sustained in so doing by the Privy Council of England.

"Fifth—I do not reject the Incarnation or Divinity of Christ, but believe that in Him dwell all the fullness of the God head, although this influx of Delty into humanity occurred without violating the law of life previously ordained by God.

onsiy ordained by God.

"Six.h—I accept the miraculous conception of Christ; that is, I believe that his perfect spiritual nature was specially begotten by the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of Life, that His human spirit was inspired into a finite. Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of Life, that His human spirit was inspired into a finite form by special aid of the Divine Spirit. I therefore differ from the traditional and popular theology merely in my interpretation of this article of the creed, and I justify my difference, first by passages of Scripture, which seem to me to indicate a human fatherhood of Jesus, and secondly by Isaiah's use of the word virgin in the sense of young woman simply. "We now come to the question of the Resurrection, Here again my position has been greatly misrepresented, and I must therefore explain away such misrepresentation. On pages 225-27 of my book I explicitly accept the doctrine of the Resurrection, as stated by St. Paul in First Corinthians, xv., which is the doctrine of this church in her burial service.

St. Paul as a Witness.

St. Paul as a Witness. "I do indeed, claim, and I give fact and rea son to support the claim, that St. Paul's account of the Resurrection was written before the gospel account; that it must be interpreted by his vision on the way to Damascus; by his statement that there is a natural body and there is a spiritual body; that flesh and blood

cannot inherit the kingdom of God, and that the body which is buried is not the body that shall be the organ of the soul in the spiritual shall be the organ of the soul in the spiritual world.

"I hold that St. Paul treats Christ's Resurrection as the prototype, "the first fruits' of our own, and since he distinctly says that God will give us different bodies in or after death from those which are buried, it follows logically that Christ's Resurrection body was not that body which was crucified and laid in the sepulcher. I hold further, not that the gospel accounts are false, but that they are substantially true; only a few additions seem to have been made to the primitive Pauline account.

count.
"I hold that the theory of a spiritual appearance of Christ after death explains the gospel narratives themselves, with the exception of a few passages, better than the old doctrine, and those excepted passages cannot be radically and fairly explained by the old view.

Better Withhold Their Ridicule. "Nothing has been said to refute this conten ion; only I have been denounced and my opin-tion; have been ridiculed; but considering the eminent character of many in our church and others who held the same view, it would have been a little more becoming in our opponents had they restrained their ire and ridicule and manifested a little more intellectual and spir-

manifested a little more intellectual and spiritipal power.

"The Rev. Mr. Haweis, in the twenty-fourth chapter of his book, 'Uhrist and Christianity,' teaches the same view of Christ's Resurrection that I do. Dr. Abbott, in his 'Kernel and Husk,' accepts the spiritual resurrection of Jesus, and closes his masterly discussion with these words: 'You cannot have forgotten how St. Paul assumes that the appearance of the Savior to himself and to the original Apostles were of the same kind and on the same footing.'

"In the two latest gospels these appearances have been magnified into accounts that represented Jesus as possessed of flesh and blood, as capable of eating, as reclining at a meal, and as entering into long and familiar discourses. Naturally we ask as to St. Paul's, the (indisputably) earliest account of a manifestation of Christ, what traces it exhibits of similar distortions and exaggerations? You know the answer: 'There are no such traces.'

An Authority on Miracles.

An Authority on Miracles. "To the same effect writes the Rev. Dr. Free man, the Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, Eng-land, and Bampton, lecturer for 1882, in an ar-ticle which appeared in the Popular Science

Monthly for June, 1887.
As to miracles, he says: The theologian of the future will probably be but little concerned with them. We have all learned to read in a natural sense the account of the crossing of the Red sea, which even Mr. Arnold some the Red sea, which even Mr. Arnold some years ago took as meant to record a violation of physical order. The strong East wind; the cloud which beat in the face of the Egyptians, but by its lightoing showed the laraetites their way; the waters kept back at low tide by the East winds and falling in the course of the fugitives, butreturning upon their pursuers, when the tide rose, and the eye of God looked forth upon them through the cloud, on the morning, lose nothing in majesty or in Providential importance when we read them without importing violations of the laws of nature. And so it will be in any other case. While as to those which are notable only for their strangeness in action of hyperbole and the growth of the wonderful in tradition, they will be always present to the mind of the theologian and will make him pass over them with a light foot. We have difficulty when we read of the miracles of St. Bernard or the prophecies of Savonarola. Nor do they interfere with our estimate of the great men. The miracle of healing in the gospei will, we can hardly doubt aways appear as evidence of a peculiar condition of

human life in the East in the first century and of the restorative power of a great personalig. RED CLOUD WEAKENS

FRIDAY, JANUARY

Nothing But Faith Cures. "In other words the author means that they will be explained as faith cures and mind cures. 'Little stress,' he adds, 'will be laid on the ac-Little stress, he adds, will be laid on the accounts of the infancy of Christ, since they are mentioned nowhere in the New Testament outside the first chapter of the first and third gospels. In the case of the resurrection, the theologian who starts from the Epistles of St. Paul as the solid central ground of the New Testament literature, will go upon the Apostle's teachings that it was not fiesh and blood, but spiritual personality, and will take the method by which the Apostle was converted as the type of the manifestations by which the companions of Christ were assured that He was not lost, but gone before. He will, with St. Paul, take the assurance that Christ was alive after His passion as the fulfillment of the general hope of immortality which Israel had long entertained.

"Here is an eminent doctor of divinity boldly and publicly proclaiming as radical opinions as ever entered my mind, and yet he is not only undisturbed in his office, but he is actually given the Canon's stall in this venerable Cathedral of Canterbury, and is put forward as a Bampton lecturer, the very object of which lectureship is the defense of the faith of this church. Surely the heretics are quite a respectable body after all.

Quoting More Eminent Authority.

Quoting More Eminent Authority. "The Rev. Prof. Alfred Momerill, who

"The Rev. Prof. Alfred Momerill, who is Professor of Metaphysics in King's College, London, and who preaches regularly at the Foundling Hespital and elsewhere, takes the same view of the Resurrection that I do in his book on 'Church and Creed.'

"In a letter to me, which I am at liberty to quote, he says: 'The facts you insist upon in my book, must be recognized by the church in pain of perishing everlastingly.' Prof. Jewitt, some years ago, said in a sermon at Westminster Abbey: 'People will soon give up in believing in wiracteraft.' I have not,' he adds, 'said much about miracles, except impartially. I, of course, do not believe in them except as the subjective names of unscientific men.' And yet this outspoken radical clergyman is not only permitted to preach in London pulpits, but is giving a professorship.

"Yet with these facts staring us in the face."

only permitted to breach in London pulpits, but is giving a professorship.

"Yet with these facts staring us in the face, and known to all the intelligent world, I have been denounced as a heretic, and it has been said that I stand absolutely alone in the church." Mr. MacQueary brought in the sermon on Robert Eismere by the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, which has been so often referred to in the trial. He Might a Tale Unfold.

"I might a tale unfold." he continued. "about "I might a tale unfold," he continued, "about the good hereties in our church that would probably make you tremble for the fate of traditional orthodoxy. But I don't want to shock you, and I have cited enough instances to show the existence of a growing school of liberal theology in the church. Some of us are, of course, more radical than others, but all, or none, deserve condomnation as heretics.

"I do not violate my ordination vows, because those vows not only give the right, but impose upon me the duty to study the Scriptures by the light of facts and reason, and to interpret upon me the duty to study the Scriptures by the light of facts and reason, and to interpret the Creeds and Articles by the same. Second, This church has no authorized theory of Scriptural inspiration or interpretation, but leaves every man to adopt his own theory. Third, I do not respect the incarnation, miraculous conception or resurrection of Jesus, but simply interpret these articles of the Creed somewhat different from what many others do.

"Fourth, my interpretation of the Creed are no more strained or unnatural than those universally allowed to be put upon it, particularly on the Articles on the Resurrection of the Body and the Life Everlasting. Fifth, my opinions have been tolerated in the church from the days of its infancy to modern times, and are now tolerated in the English and American Episcopal Church in many cases.

Asking a Verdict of Not Guilty.

Asking a Verdict of Not Guilty. "Finally, it is most unwise in the Church to

put itself on record in this transition period as opposed to any opinion which does not look opposed to any opinion which does not look into the very core of Christianity, and I have the authority of Nice for saying that my alleged errors do not touch the esset of the faith. I hope, therefore, for the sake of the Church, for the sake of honesty and freedom among the clergy, as well as for my sake, you will return a verdict of not guilty."

Dr. Bates then spoke again, He said the laws and creeds of the church provided that certain forms and beliefs be adopted and cherished, and that as these did not conform to Mr. MacQueary's beliefs, he surely was guilty. He closed by asking the Court to do their duty and return a verdict in accordance with law and fact.

Mr. MacQueary replied briefly to the points raised by Dr. Bates. Both sides then gave notice that they had closed. President Chap-man annoniced that the Court would take the matter under advisement and in the course of a few days render a verdict.

THE CODE IN THE SOUTH.

NEPHEW OF GOVERNOR TILLMAN MAY FIGHT A DUEL.

His Verbal Challenge to Mr. Ganzales Ignored, but a Written One Would Be Conidered-A Club Blackballing and Alleged Libel the Causes.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 8.—The code of nonor has been dead in South Carolina for years, but now it seems that an attempt has been made to revive it, and by a nephew of Governor Ben Tillman and son of Congressman George D. Tillman. On Tuesday evenman George D. Thiman. On Tuesday evening it was learned that George Legare, a
personal friend of James H. Tillman, and, unti
the advent of the Tillmanite party to power, a
law student at the university, had gone to N. C.
Gonzales, and asked him, on behalf of James
H. Tillman, if he would fight a duel, stating as
his reason that Tillman had heard that Gonzales had said he was the cause of his being blackballed in the club. alled in the club.

Mr. Legare, after receiving the answer of Mr.

Mr. Legare, after receiving the answer of Mr. Ganzales, went away, and early the next morning James Tillman and his friends left the city. In the meantime a number of reports were circulated, but in Columbia tew or none outside of newspaper circles knew anything of the matter. Mr. Tillman and his friends made no statement here, and it was thought the trouble had blown over.

Mr. Gonzales informed Mr. Legare that he would not entertain a verbal challenge to fight

Mr. Gonzales informed Mr. Legare that he would not entertain a verbal challenge to fight a duel, but that it must be in writing. Up to this time no definite action has been taken by either side. Mr. Tillman and his friend Legare are both out of the city. This afternoon Mr. Gonzales published a statement of the affair, in which he handled Mr. Tillman very severely. Rumor says that the blackballing story is not the real cause of the affair, but that some severe remarks of Mr. Gonzales regarding Governor Tillman and his nephew, in a report of a political meeting during the late campaign, is at the bottom of the matter. The reports sent out from Augusta state that Mr. Tillman intends to forward a written challenge, but as yet none has reached Mr. Gonzales; and even if it does and is accepted, there can be no possibility of a fight, as the publicity given the affair destroys any possibility of a meeting.

M'GRATH MAY BE IMPEACHED.

The Accused Farmers' Alliance President Maintains His Innocence.

TOPEKA, Jan. 8 .- Steps have been taken looking to the impeachment of Frank Mc-Grath, President of the Kansas Farmers' Allilooking to the impeachment of Frank McGrath, President of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, who is accused of being a party to the alleged scheme to elect F. J. Turner, Republican Congressman from the Sixth district, to the United States Senate. The matter will be brought before a special session of the Executive Board of the Alliance, which is to be convened in this city next week. This Board consists of five men, with Mr. McGrath as chairman. State Senator Codding, who is also alleged to be in the supposed deal with McGrath, is also a member of the Board.

Mr. McGrath sout a copy of a letter to the public this morning, in which he denies knowing anything of the authorship of the letter. In it Mr. McGrath says: "If this letter was written by Mr. Turner, he is the prince of fools and had no authority, right or encouragement to suppose that I would consider for one instant his or any other man's interests who did not insure the following qualifications for his position. He must be a farmer, an Alliance man and have worked for the success of the People's party during the last campaign." Mr. McGrath adds that he believes the letter aigned with Mr. Turner's name to be a forgery. Mr. McGrath courts investigation, and has called a meeting of the Farmers' Alliance and People's party leaders to look into the matter. The meeting is to be held to-morrow afternoon.

NEW ORLEANS, January 8.-A cyclone at Shriner, Tex., yesterday, greatly damaged property. A child was killed and several per-

of seven letters on America for THE DIS-PATCH. The first in the series will appear

The Old Chief Abandons the Hostiles and Comes Into Camp.

DISPUTES AMONG THE BRAVES. Details of the Treacherous Murder of Lieut-

WHO WAS A VERY POPULAR OFFICER.

enant Casey,

(SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCEL) PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan. 8.-Through the biting wind that swept over the butter last night, there rode a courier on a foamflecked pony, bearing a startling message trom General Brooke to General Miles. It was 9 o'clock when the courier dashed up to headquarters. The message he had carried through 20 miles of hostile country told of the assassination of Lieutenant Casey, in command of the Cheyenne scouts, and one of the most popular young officer in the army. The report caused a tremenlous sensation among the officers. General Miles, who was an ardent admirer of the dashing lieutenant, paced up and down his room, only stopping now and then to give expression to his anger, which was plainly

bitter and lasting.

There was a postseript to the message which told of the heavy firing in the direc-tion of the hostile camp. It was not until early this morning that details of the nurder of Lieutenant Casey were received ere. A furious blizzard was raging here when Yankton Charley, an Ogallalla scout, dashed his horse into the trail leading to General Miles' headquarters. Yankton Charley had a long and interesting story to

The Killing of Casey.

Lieutenant Casey, who was attached to the Twenty-second Infantry, and who was in command of a large body of Cheyenne scouts, left General Brooke to reconnoiter in the direction of the big hostile village on White Clay creek, near White river. He was accompanied by one of his scouts. Before the Lieutenant started he was cautioned by General Brooke not to go too near the savages, who were said to be holding a dance.

After riding eight miles, Lieutenant Casey came upon the village, His coming was noticed by an Ogalialla and a Brule. The Ogalialla, who was not so fanatical, and his Rosebud companion dashed into the village and told Red Cloud that an army officer was coming. The camp was in commotion in an instant. Red Cloud, who has claimed that he was held prisoner by ghost dancers, sent Jack Richards back to Lieutenant Casey to warn the officer of his peril if he remained near the village.

Richards, who is a French half-breed, was in camp at the time to rescue his family, who are held prisoners. Richards galloped back to Lieutenant Casey and delivered Red Cloud's warning. The Ogalialla picket and the Brule followed on horses. The Brule is a cripple, and is said to be a son-in-law of Limping Bear, of the Rosebud Agency.

ne Rosebud Agency. Warning Him Against the Brule. When the three horsemen reached Casey, the Ogallalla, speaking in Sioux, also warned the officer that the Brule had a black heart. The Lieutenant thanked Richards and the Ogal-lalia, but said he wanted to go the top of a tall neighboring butte and take one peep at the great village of hostiles, which is pitched in a sort of a ravine. He had reached the crest of the hill when the Brule raised his gun to fire. the hill when the Brule raised his gun to fire.

The Ogaliala, it is said, leaped upon him, wrenched the gun from his grasp, and withdrew the charge. Then he handed the weapon back to the ghost dancer, beging him at the same time not to fire on the officer. The Brule dashed away a few yards, reached his rifis, and then circuing around Lieutenant Casey, and singing all the time, suddenly leveled the gun at the officer and fired. The bullet struck the Lieutenant in the back of the head and came out of the forehead. He died almost instantly. The assassination caused tremendous excitement in camp. The Ogalialias, or Pine Ridge Indians, were augry at the murder and threatened to leave the village in a body.

Red Cloud Recovers the Body. Old Red Cloud and a party of his men went Old Red Cloud and a party of his men went to recover the body and save it from mutilation. Meantime Richards was galloping furiously to General Brooke's command, where he brought the first intelligence of the cowardly murder. Licettenant Gitty, with a heavy detachment of the Ninth Cayalry, started out at once to get the body. They found it in charge of the Ogalialia, who readily turned it over to the soldiers. There bad been no mutilation. The body was then taken to General Brooke's headquarters and then to Oelrich's, where it will be sent on the railroad to the officer's late home.

will be sent on the railroad to the officer's late home.

Lieutenant Casey was a Southerner about 40 years old and was one of the best known soldiers in the West. After Lieutenant Gitty had recovered the body of Lieutenant Casey mutiny broke out in the hostile camp. The Ogaliallas, under the leadership of old Red Cloud, denounced the assassination and predicted swift and merciless vengeance from the soldiera. They also renewed their threats of returning to the agency and surrendering to General Miles. The Brules, the Uncapapas and the Yanktonaise ghost dancera, who number 1,500, called the Ogaliallas cowards, and threatened to kill them and their families if they attempted to break away.

Red Cloud Makes His Escape. Red Cloud and his men were either heartly disgusted or badly scared, for they at once set to work to make their escape. A wagon was hitched to the two horses about two miles from the village, and into this vehicle Red Cloud and his wife were to scramble and make Cloud and his wife were to scramble and make for the agency during the night. It was about midnight, as nearly as can be learned, when old Red Cloud and about 20 members of his family made a dash from the villace. The ghost dancers set up a how and began circling and singing. Then they started a furious fusilade at the ground and over the heads of the Ogalialias, who were making a dash to the south. They did not fire at the fugitives, owing to their unwillingness to destroy members of their own tribs.

It was an all-night ride for Red Cloud and his little band, and it was a terrible ride, too. A blizzard came up in all its fury, and the cold was intense. But the Ogalialias kept humping along, and at sunrise this morning they were at the agency. The first thing Red Cloud did was to go to sleep. When he awoke he went to General Miles' headquarters for a pow-wow, He was accompanied by his big family.

Battle Between the Hostiles.

Battle Between the Hostiles. At one time during the night Red Cloud and his family hid in a ravine as they were being hard pressed by the Brules. While they were under cover they heard a furious battle raging between the Ogallalias who were left behind and the Brules. The report of this battle has been contrined by scouts, who have been coming in all day, but there are no details as to casualties. Jack, Red Cloud's squaw, accompanied the party of refugees. She said that the family of all the Red Clouds stole away late at night and they had suffered terribly from exposure. Jack, however, remained behind with the hostiles. He is a young dare-devil, without the sense of his father, and it is probable he will stay with the Brules.

There was more firing last night along the ridges of the buttes about the agency. About midnight people were startled by five shots, which seemed to come from the northeast. They did no damage. But this harrassing firing recalls American Horse's story, which he told to-day that the hostiles were sending men to the agency in ones and twos for the purpose of masquerading as friendlies, then inciting the really peaceful Indians to starting a reign of terror by setting fire to the Government buildings, when the whole band of ghost dancers would out loose with their rifes and massacre the soldiers and civilians.

Watting to Kill American Horse. At one time during the night Red Cloud and Waiting to Kill American Horse.

American Horse said to-day that five of his men had deserted to-day for the purpose of carrying out this plot. It has also been noticed that nearly all the bucks now at the agency carry rifles under their blankets or upon their saddles. The firing last night was doubtless done by some of these fellows. American Horse is scared. The hostiles have threatened to shoot him on sight, and is known that there are Indians now in the agency who are waiting to While Red Cloud's family was coming into while Red Clouds ramily was coming into camp this morning, another band of furious Sioux were galloping over the buttes. They were members of Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse's band, and they were led by the great chief hinself. Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse is a most powerful chief in the great Sioux nation. He is, in fact, the only hereditary chief, being a son of Old-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, He has never eppesed



NEW WAY TO OPEN A LEGISLATURE. Nebraska Sheriffs Break in the Doors to Serve a Mandamus on the Speaker.

Captain O'Conneil escorted the chief into the

agency. An effort will be made to have Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horse to go to the hostile camp with the last plea for the savages to sur-render, but it is probable that his coming is too late, for Colonel Corbin to-day announced the movement of the troops upon the great Indian

Hemming the Savages In.

Soldiers are pressing upon the savages from the rear and flanks. The mouth of the funnel is Pine Ridge, and it is here that the redskins the crazy ghost dancers have abandoned many of the petty chiefs and are crying for war. Colonei Corbin says these fellows will fight to Colonel Corbin says these fellows will fight to the end. They are early 1,000 strong, and to-day they sent work they would not surrender until the were taken to the railroad.

Preparations for hostiles in their rush through the fellows the schoolhouse, with bags of the schoolhouse, with bags of breastworks. A Hotchkiss rus, sapplings, has been planted in such that it can sweep the valley in all different from the first lnfantry, from California, arrived late last night. They increased the force here to about 600 men, a mere handful in case the so-called 3,500 friendlies and the 3,000 avowed hostiles should take a notion to attack the camp.

Buffalo Bill on the Scene.

Buffalo Bill on the Scene. Buffalo Bill, with his whiskers covered with ice and snow, came into the agency at noon new Winchester hanging from his saddle. Buckskin Jack Russell accompanied the old scout. Buffalo Bill is here in the capacity of

scout, Buffalo Bill is here in the capacity of commander of the Nebraska militia, and after he has had a conference with General Miles will return to Rushville.

Wounded members of Big Foot's band who are in the little Episcopal church, are suffering terrible agony. It is not likely that more than 7 of the 30 will live. One squaw died to-day, and two old women and one child, who are shot through the body, will die before morning. The soldiers who were wounded and are still here, are doing nicely, although all of them are badly hurt.

Agent Royer has been relieved and Captain Pierce, of the First Infantry, placed in charge of the agency. The reservation is now in the hands of the military. The lavestigating Committee, which is taking evidence as to General Forsythes' management of the troops in the battle at Wounded Knee, began its sitting last night. The committee is composed of Major Whitssides Colonel Carr Colonel Kane and

THE SITUATION SUMMED UP.

Eight Thousand Soldiers Surrous Hostile Men, Women and Children. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The situation, assummed up at the Interior Department, is oout as follows: There are in all about 20,00 Sioux Indians, men, women and children, on the northern reservations. Of this number, 16,500 are accounted for, as they are living ou the reservations in peace and not taking any part in the present disturbance. This leaves about 3,500 men, wemen and children to face the

earthworks, the howitzers and the 8,000 men now under the command of General Miles. The hostile camp is located about 17 miles north

The hostile camp is located about 17 miles north of the agency, and the cordon of troops surround the hostiles' camp, with the exception of the southside, the object being to drive the Indians to the reservation.

There is a constant communication between the hostile camp and the agency. The hostiles are well supplied with beef, but they have no sugar or coffee, except as they are supplied by the "friendlies," as the reservation Indians are called. While the situation is regarded as a hopeless one for the Incalled. White the situation is regarded as a hopeless one for the In dians, yet it is believed they have no intention of surrendering. There are fears of a battle on Sunday. When the hopelessness of the Indians in fighting against such odds is pointed out, the Indian explanation given is, "The Indians are crazy."

AGENT BOYER DISMISSED.

He Lacked Nerve for the Performance

Duties in War Time. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Noble this morning sent a dispatch to Agent Boyer, at Pine Ridge, dismissing him from service. The Secretary directs him to turn over the property to Captain Pierce, First infantry, who will temporarily act as agent at that point. This accerned, was determined upon some time ago, when the officials of the Indian Office learned

when the officials of the Indian Office learned that Mr. Boyer was not proving to be equal to the emergency.

While his ability to perform the duties of his position in ordinary times is not questioned, yet since the present disturbances began he has falled, it is said, to show the nerve which the situation requires, and when General Miles seemed to think he ought to have control of the territory of the seat of war. Secretary Noble and the Indian officials, anxious to do everything that would contribute to the suppression of the disturbance, directed the Indian agents to co-operate with the military in every possible way. This is now being done. Secretary Noble said to-day that he was in perfect accord with Secretary Proctor in regard to the policy to be pursued in the management of the turbulent tribes of the Northwest.

AN IDAHO TOWN IN PERIL.

Don the War Paint. POCATELLO, Jan. 8.—This town is in a great state of excitement over the action of the Sho-shous Indians on the reservation. Last night they indulged in a war dauce, and they evinced

they indulged in a war dance, and they evinced a desire for bloodshed. The Chief, Mayer Jim, declared that the Indians would fight, giving as his reason that the "bad Indians get heap grub and blankets; good indian get nothing. Indian heap mad; will fight." The Indians are in war paint, and the people are fleeing from the city for safety.

The Governor's Guards and the United States Cavalry at Boise City have been notified to repair to Pocatello as soon as possible, and by this time they are thought to be en route. The place is almost entirely destitute of arms, and a force of not over 200 is all that can be mustered for service. The ranchmen and cowboys from the surrounding country are assembling to the rescue.

Requests from Blackfoot, Idaho, for transportation of arms have been sent to the Union Pacific authorities. The people of Pocatello are pleading with the railroad people for the trains to remove their families from the town. The young bucks have been gathering all day, and one cowboy reports a band of 200 pillaging the ranches outside of the town of Blackfoot.

RUDYARD KIPLING has written a series of seven letters on America for THE DIS-PATCH. The first in the series will appear

BEREFT OF ALL LAW

Pittsburg Left Without Power to Grade, Pave and Sewer New Streets.

A VERY COSTLY DECISION.

Chief Bigelew Estimates It Involves Contracts for \$1,200,000.

MANY LEGAL TILTS WILL RESULT.

Mt. Washington Abutters Propose to Hold a Jollification.

M. A. WOODWARD OUTLINES A NEW ACT

Pittsburg is now without any street laws. This is the conclusion generally arrived at by city officials, after a long, earnest and tearful consideration of Justice Williams' opinion. City Attorney Moreland was completely upset by the decision, and has not been in his office since he read the full text of the opinion.

It is held by Delinquent Tax Collector Ford, and his opinion is generally accepted. that the only portion of the street laws of 1887 and 1889 left intact is the repealing clause, which knocks out all previous legislation on the subject. Mr. Ford bases this view of the matter upon several comparatively recent decisions of the Supreme Court. This leaves the city without any authority to undertake the paving or sewering of new streets, as it is impossible to collect the assessed benefits from the owners of abutting

Preparing a Statement of Liabilities. Chief Bigelow, whose department is vital-

ly affected by the decision, has accepted the inevitable, and is prepared to make the best of it. Bright and early yesterday morning he set a corps of clerks at work preparing a statement showing exactly what street improvements have been made under the acts of 1887 and 1889. The preparation of this statement necessitates considerable research among the books and papers of the Department of Public Works, the Department of Law and the Board of Viewers. It will be finished to-day or to-morrow. It will show the total amount of contracts let under the act of 1887; the amount of assessments paid and the amount still due, and the approximate cost of work done on uncompleted con-

When this document is finished it will be presented for the consideration of a board composed of Chief Bigelow, Mayor Gourley, Controller Morrow and City Attorney Moreland. At this meeting some plan of campaign will be outlined.

Figuring on the Possible Loss. Chief Bigelow was in a cheerful mood resterday afternoon, but was averse to talking on the effect of the Supreme Court deision. He said, however: "While this deupon the city, yet the sum involved will not, I think, be so large as at first expected. Under the most radical construction of the decision the city would lose about \$2,000,000. This ments paid for street improvements made un-der the acts of 1887 and 1889. But there are pre-cedents which will forbid the placing of such a construction upon Justice Williams' opinion. Probably the total amount of the contracts affeeted by this decision will reach \$1,200,000, and the courts will have to decide how much of this

the city will have to pay. Until the matter has been fully discussed, and, in fact, until one or two test cases have been made, it will be impos-sible to say how much the city will lose.

"The unfinished contracts are not bothering us any just now. The weather has effectually topped all work, and we hope to have things straightened out by the time the weather is warm enough to start work again. Mr. Fiinn, of Booth & Fiinn, came in to-day, and said he was willing to wait until the tangle was un-ravaled before completing such contracts as he has now under way."

Abutters Still Paying Assessments. Controller Morrow has not yet recovered from the effects of the decision, and states em-phatically that he will have nothing whatever to do in the future with preparing a street law for the Supreme Court to tear to tatters. One fact comforted the Controller to some extent. unfeeling disregard for the Supreme Court, had dropped into the City Attorney's office during the day, and had paid their assessments for street improvements. The Courtoller admitted that some of these gentlemen were intelligent and honest, but refused to be quoted when

asked if he thought that all honest and intelligent abutters would pay their assessments,
Among the points raised for the Controller's consideration, but which he declined to decide, was whether the abutters who signed petitions for street improvements could be made to pay, or if they had already paid, could they secure a or if they had already paid, could they secure a refunding of the money, and whether a non-petitioner who had paid could get his money back again. All these questions the Controller preferred to leave to lawyers, and he intumated that several suits would be necessary to finally settle these points.

A. F. Keating dropped in during the afternoon, and, while he looked sad, he had nothing to say about the decision.

No Break in the Dun Clouds. Mayor Gourley as yet sees no break in the clouds. He feels that the decision will greatly retard the improvement of the city, but has de-vised no plan by which the difficulty can be overcome. He hopes for the best, and expects that Pittsburg will bob up serenely like a modern Venus, clad in a new street bill, rising from the sea. Councilman John Paul, of the Thirty-second

ward, doesn't like the opinion worth a cent. He wouldn't have cared so much if it had been dewouldn't have cared so much if it had been delayed long enough to allow of the paving of
soveral streets on the heights. He intimated
that the Justice who wrote the opinion didn't
know the needs of a great and growing city,
and based his decision on the methods of building roads in Tioga county.

Chief Brown hasn't much to say. He said
yesterday: "It doesn't affect my department.
The dog pound ordinance is all right, any way,
and if the Supreme Court should knock it out
some day, why then we'll poison the dogs."

Declare They Are Still in It.

Declare They Are Still in It. T. O'Leary, Jr., of the Board of Viewers, declared that he was not knocked out, or, if he was, he didn't know it. In other words, the was, he didn't know it. In other words, the Board of Viewers do not accept the decision of the Suprema Court as notice to them that they are no longer a board with power to act, and they will continue to perform the duties for which they have been drawing their salaries until they are officially notified that their services are no longer required. This notice, they claim, must come from the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, by whom they were appointed.

Acting under this impression the board will hold a meeting at its office to-day to submit the assessments to the property holders on Copeland street for the resent grading, paving and curbing of that street.

Superintendent George Rice, of the Duquesue Traction Company, was asked yesteriay if the blocks put on street improvements would in any way affect his company. His reply was that it would not, and that the work of construction is progressing as rapidly and smoothly as could be expected. The down-town